

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Cloudy.

**U. S. Senator Capper**  
Writes On  
**PROFITEERS**  
For THE EVENING WORLD  
SEE PAGE THREE

## The Evening World.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER—Rain and Warmer.

**FINAL EDITION**

"Circulation Books Open to All."

"Circulation Books Open to All."

VOL. LX. NO. 21,351—DAILY.

Copyright, 1920, by The Press Publishing Co. (The New York World).

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1920.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Post Office, New York, N. Y.

18 PAGES. 8 PRICE TWO CENTS.

# TROOPS KILL FIVE LYNCHERS AS SLAYER IS CONVICTED

## GET THE COUNTRY BACK ON PEACE BASIS ORGY OF SPENDING SPREADS TO ALL U. S. DEPARTMENTS

Investigation Shows Amazing  
Instances of Extravagance in  
Washington Bureaus.

WAR WASTE CONTINUES.  
Printing Office, State Department  
and Other Branches  
Ask Huge Appropriations.

By Martin Green.  
(Special Staff Correspondent of The  
Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The illumination of the War and Navy Departments to continue operation next year on a war basis has been shown in this series of articles by actual figures taken from the estimates and the records of past expenditures. The figures have been taken in masses from large items. Analysis of subdivisions, which will show amazing instances of proposed extravagance born of the naturalism of spending prevalent during the war, will come later.

This article will deal in figures with the power of example, and will show how a few other branches of the Government have contracted from the War and Navy Departments the idea that a country which was an inexhaustible reservoir of funds in time of war should continue to be an inexhaustible reservoir of funds in time of peace. The habit of thinking in billions has spread all over the Government, and it will require a major operation on the part of Congress to eradicate it.

A long standing disgrace to the business of conducting the Government is the shameless abuse of the privileges accorded public officers of making use of the public printer and the postal facilities for departmental and personal press agent purposes. The war acted as incubator which forced the growth of the evil to staggering proportions. Senator Smoot of Utah in a speech on the floor the other day produced documentary evidence of the squandering of nearly \$500,000 on publicity and propaganda in one department alone.

**EXCUSE FOR EXTENSION OF PROPAGANDA WORK.**  
There was some excuse for the extension of propaganda work during the war. An attempt to keep up the pace set by the war is inexcusable. What by the estimates furnished by the Public Printer to show that he will require \$3,400,000 more for his department next year than was required this year? The figures show that this is the case.

Everybody of honest habit of thought in the Government knows that the abuse of the Congressional Record, the printing of speeches and documents for circulation for the benefit of money spending enterprises or candidates for office and the activities of Governmental bureau press agents who flood newspaper offices throughout the country with tons of documents which are never read constitute a scandal. Let us look for a moment into the Public Printer's estimate of his requirements for the fiscal year 1920-1921.

He asks for \$10,770,291. Last year he asked for approximately \$7,500,000. In 1916—the year of a national election and the hottest propaganda year known to the Government up to that time—the appropriations for the Public Printer totaled about \$5,400,000.

**BIDDING ON SUPPLIES FOR PUBLIC PRINTER.**  
I have before me a sheet showing the results of bidding on paper for the Public Printer for public printing for two periods—one from March 1, 1920, to August 31, 1920, the other

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

Racing Entries on Page 5.

## TREATY TAKEN UP OVER PROTEST OF BITTER ENDERS

Senate Adopts Lodge Motion  
to Suspend Rules by  
63 to 9.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Consideration of the German Peace Treaty was resumed in the open Senate today, Republican and Democratic leaders joining forces to bring it back for debate.

The decision was reached without debate, the Senate adopting overwhelmingly a motion by Senator Lodge to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was laid aside last November.

Unanimous consent for the reconsideration had been refused by Senator Norris, one of the irreconcilables opposing ratification and on the roll call the irreconcilable group lined up in the negative.

The vote on the motion to suspend the rules so the treaty again could be considered was 63 to 9. Those voting against it, all Republicans, were Borah, Brandegee, France, Gronna, Knox, McCormick, Sherman, Norris and Poindexter.

As soon as the rules had been suspended a parliamentary scrap developed, Senator Norris making a point of order against Senator Lodge's motion to reconsider the vote by which ratification failed in November. The objection was overruled by Vice President Marshall, whose decision was upheld by the Senate by a vote of 62 to 10.

On this roll call the irreconcilables again voted in the negative, their strength being augmented by the vote of Senator Sutherland, another Republican.

The Senate by acclamation then adopted Senator Lodge's motion of reconsideration, and with the treaty formally before the Senate Vice President Marshall ruled that it had brought back with it the cloture imposed before the November vote.

To get rid of the cloture restriction, Senator Lodge moved to recommit the treaty to the Foreign Relations Committee, but incorporated instructions that it be reported back with the Republican reservations adopted last session.

After a half-hour's discussion, during which several expedients were proposed for untangling the parliamentary tangle about the treaty, Senator Hitchcock withdrew his proposal to amend the motion, which then was carried by a voice vote.

That put the treaty technically out of the Senate and into the committee and ended for the time being discussion of the subject on the floor. The committee is to meet to-morrow and members expect a report to be made immediately.

**'SHOOED' FROM WHITE HOUSE**

Visitors Unintentionally Wander Into  
Presence of the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—J. J. Whitty, Assistant District Attorney of Chicago, and a acquaintance who was showing him through the White House today started leisurely through the door from the Executive Offices into the corridor leading to the White House proper.

They encountered in the presence of President Wilson, who had taken up a new vantage point for his daily sunning. Secret Service men moved them back.

**TAKE BELL-ANS AFTER MEALS** and see how the GOOD DIGESTION makes you feel.—Adm.

## TROOPS KILL FIVE LYNCHERS AS JURY CONVICTS SLAYER

Machine Guns Open on 4,000  
in Lexington, Ky., to Save  
Murderer of Girl.

NEW MOB IS FORMING.  
Mountaineers, Angered by  
Shooting, Swear to Hang  
Negro Yet.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 9.—Reports received here by telephone say mobs are looting pawnshops and hardware stores at Lexington to obtain firearms and have declared their intention of securing the negro by any means.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 9.—Five persons were killed by Kentucky State militiamen today when a mob attempted to storm the Fayette County Court House and jail here to lynch Will Lockett, negro, charged with the murder of Geneva Hardeeman, ten years old, a South Elk Horn schoolgirl. Fifteen others were wounded by the shots of the soldiers.

While soldiers were driving back the mob of 4,000 which demanded the surrender of Lockett, the negro was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be electrocuted. He has been spirited away to a place of safety.

Two women were reported among those shot.

Among those reported dead are: E. F. Carrier of Lexington, John Thomas of Versailles, William Effington of Versailles, and a man named Bradley of Lexington.

Enraged at the killings, hundreds of armed mountaineers are reported to be en route here to seize the negro.

Four hundred troops from Camp Taylor, Ky., have been ordered to Lexington to prevent further trouble. The additional troops were requested as it was feared the 300 militiamen could not handle the situation.

The Hardeeman girl's body was found in a field near her home late Friday. Bloodhounds put on the trail led to Lockett.

Rumors of attempts at lynching spread rapidly through Fayette County and a company of State militia from Latonia was rushed to Frankfort Sunday to escort Lockett to the Court House at Lexington.

Machine guns were mounted to sweep the approaches to the Court House, and overseas soldiers with steel helmets were on guard when court opened this morning.

Lexington's streets were packed with onlookers when the negro, surrounded by the troops, marched to the Court House. Heavy wires and ropes had been stretched on either side of each street through which Lockett passed and troops were under orders to "shoot to kill" if an attempt was made to reach the prisoner.

Fifty extra police and a Sheriff's posse patrolled the streets to keep the crowds behind the ropes.

Long before the hour set for the opening of the trial the Court House was filled. No one was permitted

(Continued on Second Page.)

**THIRTEEN INJURED ON JERSEY CENTRAL**

Brakes Fail to Stop Point Pleasant Express at Jersey City Terminal.

Thirteen persons were injured today when the brakes on the Point Pleasant Express on the Jersey Central Railroad failed to stop the train on the slippery tracks as it pulled into the terminal at Jersey City. The locomotive struck the concrete bumper, dislocating it.

The passengers were hurt in being thrown against seats or to the floor. Two were taken to St. Francis Hospital in Jersey City. They are Miss Anna Hourihan, of Elizabeth, and Miss Lulu Gilman, of Perth Amboy.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

## STEAM SHOVELS AND FLAME THROWERS CLEARING STREETS

Ban on Vehicles Also Aids  
13,000 Men and 1,000  
Trucks in Removing Snow.

GARBAGE PILING UP.  
Warning Issued to Keep All  
Gutters Clear—Surface Cars  
Still Motionless.

With 13,713 men, three flame throwers, two from the army and one invented by a shopman of the Second Avenue Line, one steam shovel and more than 1,000 emergency trucks at work, the task of clearing the streets of snow and ice is proceeding apace, said Arnold H. MacStay, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, this afternoon.

He explained that in addition to the 2,500 regulars of his department, there are two thousand laborers employed by contractors and 9,213 engaged by the department to meet the emergency.

Under the direction of Major Harry B. Clark, executive officer of the recruiting district, two flame throwers were being tested against the heaped up snow and ice at the Columbus Circle entrance of Central Park this afternoon. If they prove capable of doing the work they will be tried out in various sections of the city.

Officials of the Second Avenue Lines said that they also were trying out a flame thrower to melt the ice now clogging the channel rail. Their device was built in the company's shops. The test is being made at Second Avenue and 86th Street, and officials hoped that it would solve the problem of clearing the rail.

Commissioner MacStay reported that the steam shovel of the coop variety he had started at work at Broadway and 11th Street was a big help.

**WARNS HOUSEHOLDERS TO KEEP ALL GUTTERS CLEAR.**  
The Commissioner issued a warning to all householders to clear out the gutter in front of their homes and places of business. He said that if the expected thaw materializes today or to-morrow and the gutters are still clogged, damaging floods will undoubtedly result.

He also appealed to the police department to enforce the regulations against dumping garbage and ashes on the snow piles.

Fifth Avenue below Forty-second Street was still closed to traffic this morning, as were West and South Streets. Efforts were centered on

(Continued on Second Page.)

**HOW NEWARK HAS SOLVED PROBLEM OF SNOW REMOVAL**

Many Thoroughfares Are Opened to Traffic and Trolley Lines Freed of Ice.

ALL lines of the Public Service Railway Company were operating in Newark today with the exception of four miles of the Trenton fast lines. This was held up at Bonhampton, two miles outside of New Brunswick, by three army trucks which have been frozen in snow drifts since Wednesday. The line is also held up on the other side of New Brunswick, and cars are being run from Milltown to Trenton.

The Public Service has cleared all its tracks in Newark of snow. The Street Cleaning Department has also cleared Broad Street and Market Street, two prominent business thoroughfares, and many side streets. The entire business section is opened to traffic. The sewers are being flushed.

**BRITISH OCCUPY DANZIG.**

Last German Troops Left the City on Sunday.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—The advance guard of a British battalion, which will be one of the units of occupation in Danzig, has arrived in that city, and the last German troops left on Sunday.

**WORLD RESTAURANT.**  
Special for Monday, Feb. 9, 1920. Baked lamb with apple sauce, 50¢. Roast beef, 40¢. Chicken, 30¢. Fish, 20¢. Soup, 10¢. 14th St., World Building.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

**THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.**  
Agents, Publishers (World) Building, 55-56 Park Row, N. Y. City. Telephone: Beckman 4009.  
Check books for baggage and service open day and night. Money orders and travelers' checks for sale.—Adm.

## FEDERAL CONTROL OF MEAT INDUSTRY AS PUBLIC UTILITY APPROVED BY BIG PACKERS

Majority of "Big Five" Consent to  
Evening World Plan of Commission  
to Insure Fair Return to Them  
and Fair Price to Consumers.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.  
(Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—The Evening World, in an effort to get at the underlying causes of the high cost of living and to promote a constructive movement that would once and for all forestall profiteering and assure fair prices for the common necessities of life, had me confer with the heads of the five gigantic corporations in the packing industry.

"The Big Five," as they have been commonly called, have been charged with not only dominating the meat industry but with getting control over the whole food supply.

For the first time in the history of these five packers has an interview been secured from all of them on this vital question.

For the first time the majority of them have declared themselves in agreement with The Evening World's view that their business is clothed with a public interest and subject to public scrutiny, similar to public utilities.

For the first time the majority of the five, instead of fighting legislation aimed in their direction, have come forward and approved The Evening World's suggestion that their business shall be subjected to the supervision and regulation of a properly constituted commission not unlike a Public Service Commission.

**COMMISSION AS A PROTECTOR OF THE PEOPLE.**

Up to this writing the packers throughout the country have opposed the steps taken by the Government in an effort to regulate or control them. Many of them, not yet conceiving the public nature of their business, are holding to their view of being but a distinctly private industry. What these packers have feared most from such legislation was that their business, which has taken more than a generation to build, might be subjected to such drastic political interference as would wreck it.

These five corporations, with sales last year aggregating between three and four billion dollars and with assets of between two and three billion dollars, claiming their profits have not exceeded over one-fourth cent a pound of all their productions, will, if this movement is launched, be subject to a public official review of their methods and finances, so as to insure the public that the prices paid for these products are the lowest possible and that there is only a fair return on the investment.

The Evening World is of the opinion that, unless some such step is taken in the direction of securing authoritative and undisputed facts and figures upon which prices are based, we will forever be confronted with a hopeless mass of public contradictions, recriminations and criticisms.

In plain parlance, the people must have some sure authoritative method of getting at the truth about the prime necessities of life. Until something is started along these lines, the consumer never can be sure of fair prices of the common necessities of life.

**PACKERS SUGGEST MAKE-UP OF COMMISSION.**

All of this I have set before these masters of industry during the past few days. I pointed out to them that they might advertise their financial statements in the public prints from now until doomsday, setting forth capitalization, their small profits on the pound and all the rest of it, and the consumer would still be a doubting Thomas who wants to be shown.

I urged that if there was nothing mysterious, nothing to hide, nobody need fear the jurisdiction of an authoritative body in which the consumer, who is most concerned, would be properly represented in a matter so vital to him.

In brief, after discussion with each of them, a majority agreed that the chief problem developed into the personnel of such a permanent commission instituted by Congress, with jurisdiction of the meat industry. Although I went over this matter fully with the majority of these men, Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., the largest organization of them all, was the first to agree to an efficient and workable commission, as follows:

"To have a commission consisting, say, of—  
"Three firms of public accountants of international reputation.  
"Three bankers, representing, say, New York, Chicago and San Francisco.

Three representatives of the public—men like Oscar S. Straus and representative women (he mentioned my name) to investigate and certify statements, financial or otherwise, made by the packers concerning their business. It would have to be understood, of course, that the members of the commission would be interested solely in the public welfare." This commission to be appointed by the President with the concurrence of the Senate.

Mr. Swift stated:  
"It is really of vital importance that the public should have the information and understand what it means, and it occurs to me that it would be an excellent thing.

"Our problem, it seems to me, is to get the public to understand our business, and particularly to see that our profit has no appreciable effect on prices. It is such a simple situation that we sometimes get a little discouraged that we are not able to get the public to understand it. Possibly